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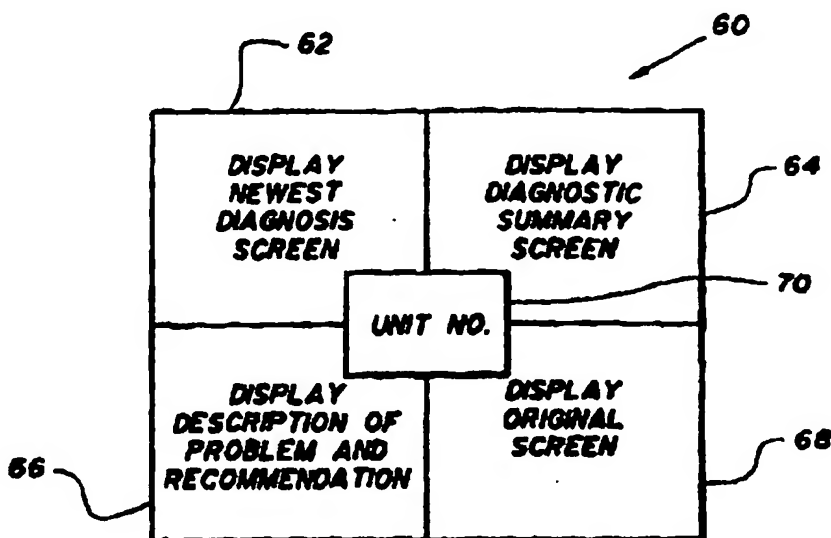
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(54) Title: DIAGNOSTIC ADVISOR FOR COMBUSTION TURBINE OPERATIONS

(57) Abstract

A diagnostic advisor that performs two main functions - diagnostic and control - is disclosed. In association with the diagnostic function, the diagnostic advisor helps the operator quickly take appropriate action through startup, operation and shutdown of a remote generating facility. In association with the control function, the diagnostic advisor provides an efficient interface between the operator and the system. When a malfunction is detected, the diagnostic advisor immediately displays a malfunction icon on whatever screen is currently being displayed. The icon alerts the operator that a malfunction has occurred or is immanent. An expert system automatically processes monitored information and compiles a diagnostic analysis and a list of one or more recommended options. The diagnostic advisor allows the operator to view a list of probable diagnoses, to view a recommended information screen that best shows the problem variables identified by the diagnostic advisor, or to continue viewing the current screen. The control function of the diagnostic advisor allows the operator to select for viewing, at any time, a recommendation screen, an option menu, the previous screen, or a summary screen.



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DIAGNOSTIC ADVISOR FOR COMBUSTION TURBINE OPERATIONS

The present invention relates generally to a computer-implemented process and system for providing information to an operator of a complex system. More particularly, the present invention relates to a computer-
5 implemented "Diagnostic Advisor" for providing information in an optimal manner to an operator of a combustion turbine plant.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

One preferred application of the present invention
10 is in connection with the operation of a combustion turbine plant and more particularly in connection with the remote operation of a combustion turbine plant. Therefore, the background of the invention and preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to a system for
15 remotely controlling a combustion turbine plant. It should be understood, however, that the present invention is by no means limited to applications involving the operation of a combustion turbine plant. Accordingly, except where they may be expressly so limited, the scope of protection of the claims
20 at the end of this specification is intended not to be limited to applications of the invention involving combustion turbines.

The assignee of the present invention (Westinghouse Electric Corporation) employs remote startup equipment at its
25 Orlando, Florida Diagnostic Operations Center to start three combustion turbines located in Virginia. The remote startup capability allows the local utility to provide continuous power to its customers after regular business hours without

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staffing the plant 24 hours a day. Upon receiving a request from the plant operator, the remote Diagnostic Operations Center can start the combustion turbines remotely, providing full unit power within minutes (e.g., 45 minutes) of the request.

The system described above is schematically depicted in Figure 1 and is discussed in greater detail below in connection with the detailed description of preferred embodiments of the present invention. Briefly, the Diagnostic Operations Center employs a microprocessor-based system including graphics and communications cards. The system transmits and receives data over telephone lines with the use of modems and multiplexers. The turbine plant operators can transfer control of the plant to the Diagnostic Operations Center operators by turning a switch on a keyboard. The transfer of control enables the Diagnostic Operations Center operators to start the turbines remotely and to remotely manipulate the plant breakers to supply power to all equipment, as necessary. It typically takes approximately 14 minutes from startup to generator synchronization for each unit and 10 more minutes to bring each unit to full load. The power demanded by the starting motors is typically too high to allow all of the turbines to be started at once. Therefore, the turbines are typically started sequentially. Accordingly, the Diagnostic Operations Center operator must carefully sequence the startups to meet the prescribed (e.g., 45 minute) requirement for bringing all turbine units to full load.

There are a number of advantages offered by this system. For example, the Diagnostic Operations Center's remote startup capability allows Westinghouse to provide 24-hour coverage and 45-minute availability of the plant's full output to meet the local community's variable load demands, although the plant is not staffed 24 hours a day. In addition, the Diagnostic Operations Center's remote startup capability enables Westinghouse to receive immediate notification of any event that might prevent the plant from

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responding to a dispatch call, and to review combustion turbine operating data on-line to verify operating parameters and equipment status.

Notwithstanding its advantages, there are several
5 problems with this system. For example, there are various screen displays that are used to present information to the operator. Currently, the operator must know (through training or experience) which screen best displays the information needed. For example, in one embodiment of the system, the
10 necessary information is displayed on twenty-three different screens which are entirely filled with data and graphic displays. Screens must be viewed in the proper sequence for successful unit operation. Several screens display overlapping information about the same system. For example,
15 some vibration data is shown on five different screens. Considerable knowledge is required by the operator to find the screen that best accesses specific information. Furthermore, during startup of peaking units, the operator is focused on starting up multiple units together in a contractually
20 specified period of time. The operator must stay alert to an overwhelming amount of data. For example, alarms sound to signal that normal steps are taking place. During this time, the visible screen is the startup screen for the current unit and twenty-two other screens are not visible. The operator
25 may be distracted from watching the screens for the other units. If a malfunction occurs, the operator may be unaware of it. When aware of a problem, the operator must rely on experience to know which screen will best show the most important and useful information. Lack of information about
30 a malfunction can have serious consequences. For example, lubricating oil may be lost, a blade may be lost, a combustor basket may be burned, a transition tube may collapse, or the temperature of a rotor cavity may become too high as a consequence of the operator being overwhelmed by the plethora
35 of information available. Therefore, it is extremely important to present the operator the information most useful

to him for dealing with any problems that might arise, and to do so immediately.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, the present invention provides a diagnostic
5 advisor that performs two main functions -- diagnostic and control. In association with the diagnostic function, the diagnostic advisor provides a means for helping the operator quickly take appropriate action through startup, operation,
10 and shutdown. In association with the control function, the diagnostic advisor provides a convenient and efficient interface between the operator and the system.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention described herein below, the diagnostic advisor immediately displays a malfunction icon on whatever screen is currently
15 being displayed. The icon, which is coded to identify the unit or system involved, alerts the operator (for example, by blinking and/or by employing a color code) that a malfunction has occurred or is immanent. In addition, an expert system automatically processes monitored information and compiles a
20 diagnostic analysis and a list of one or more recommended options. The diagnostic advisor allows the operator to view a list of probable diagnoses (which is also a menu to a best monitoring information screen for each diagnosis), to view a recommended information screen that best shows the problem
25 variables identified by the diagnostic advisor, or to continue viewing the current screen. The control function of the diagnostic advisor allows the operator to select for viewing, at any time, a recommendation screen, an option menu, the previous screen viewed, or a diagnostic summary screen.

30 The present invention provides a system for alerting the operator to a malfunction immediately. In addition, the inventive system immediately informs the operator what and where the problem is and how urgent it is. The invention also makes an expert system available to advise the operator of a
35 list of one or more best action options. The invention provides a way of giving an experienced operator immediate, expert corroboration, which allows the operator to act more

quickly. The present invention also provides a continuous training tool, since the expert system feature of the diagnostic advisor continuously teaches the operator or user, which keeps even experienced operators well-trained. The invention also provides a means for improving plant availability, and saving costs in contractual failure-to-startup penalty fees. (For example, for peaking units, the penalty can be \$15,000 per startup time period failure). Moreover, the present invention provides a means for saving costs in operation damage, including repair expenses and costs associated with the loss of a unit for down time. (For example, opening and closing a unit for repair can cost approximately \$1,000,000).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 2A through 2S depict various screen displays provided by the system.

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of a diagnostic advisor in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 4 is a depiction of a malfunction icon in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 5 is a depiction of a diagnostic summary screen in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 schematically depicts one preferred embodiment of a combustion turbine monitoring and control system in accordance with the present invention. The system comprises a plurality of generators 10 and associated combustion turbines 12. The generators and turbines are respectively connected to data links 14, 16 coupled to a data highway 18. The data highway 18 provides access to a variety of monitored parameters associated with the generators and turbines from a control room 20. The control room houses a computer/console 22, which is coupled to a modem 24. The modem 24 is coupled to a phone line 26, which in turn is

coupled to a modem 28 and computer/console 30 at a remote location.

According to the present invention, a software-implemented diagnostic advisor 40 manages the presentation of information and screen displays to the operator viewing the remote console 30. Before describing the functionality of the diagnostic advisor 40, a brief review of the various screens which may be presented or available for presentation to the remote operator will be provided.

Figure 2A depicts an exemplary startup screen. In particular, this screen is a "Unit No. 1 -- Selection Screen." As shown, this screen includes a master run field, a speed control field, a temperature control field, a power factor control field, a water injection control field, two breaker control fields, and so on. These various fields provide an interface to the operator for use in controlling various operations of the combustion turbine unit in question, which in this case is Unit No. 1. The meanings of the various terms presented in this screen display and the other screen displays discussed below are not described in detail in this specification, since such meanings will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Figure 2B depicts a "Combustion Turbine Longitudinal" screen for combustion turbine unit No. 1. As shown, this screen depicts a variety of information. For example, the displayed information relates to inlet air temperature and pressure; air flow velocity; blade valves; blade path temperatures; exhaust gas temperature, and so on.

Figure 2C depicts a "Trip Screen" providing information regarding a number of breakers associated with combustion turbine unit No. 2.

Figure 2D depicts a "Fuel Oil Supply System" screen providing information regarding the fuel oil supply system of combustion turbine unit No. 1. It should be noted in connection with this screen and the other screens that there will often be overlap with respect to the subsystem-related information provided by the various screens. For example, the

"fuel oil supply system" screen and a number of other screens display information regarding blade path temperature.

Figure 2E depicts a "Gas Fuel System" screen displaying information regarding the gas fuel system for combustion turbine unit No. 2.

Figure 2F depicts a "Lube Oil System" screen.

Figure 2G depicts a "Hot Gas Path" screen.

Figure 2H depicts an "Overall-Start to Synchronization" screen.

Figure 2I depicts a "Turbine Functions" screen.

Figure 2J depicts a "Combustion Cycle-Power Generation Mode" screen.

Figure 2K depicts a "Overall - 89% speed to full power" screen.

Figure 2L depicts a "Generator Jacking/Lube Oil System" screen.

Figure 2M depicts a "BOP Protective Relay Alarms" screen.

Figure 2N depicts a "AUX Power Overview" screen.

Figure 2O depicts a "Transformer Alarms" screen.

Figure 2P depicts a "Remote Operation Overview" screen.

Figure 2Q depicts a "13.8 KV System Overview" screen.

Figure 2R depicts a "Fuel Forwarding Overview" screen.

Figure 2S depicts a "Water Injection System" screen.

From the above brief review of the various screens for presentation to the operator, it is apparent that both experienced and inexperienced operators will often become overwhelmed by the plethora of information available. The present invention provides a computer-implemented process for coordinating and managing the presentation of information to the operator so that he or she will be able to most effectively use the information available.

Figure 3 schematically depicts the features of the diagnostic advisor software in accordance with the present

invention. As shown, the diagnostic advisor 40 comprises a diagnostic component and a control component. The diagnostic component includes a component 42 for displaying a malfunction icon (see Figure 4); an expert system component 44 for
5 analyzing the monitored information and providing a diagnosis or a list of possible diagnoses of any malfunctions that arise; a component 46 for alerting the operator of any problems or malfunctions; and a component 48 for advising the operator of one or more best action options. The control
10 component includes an operator interface 50 for switching screens and selecting options.

Referring now to Figure 4, one embodiment of the present invention provides a malfunction icon 60 whenever a malfunction is detected. The malfunction icon 60 is displayed
15 on the operator's console along with whatever screen display is currently being viewed. The malfunction icon 60 includes a plurality of fields, including a first field 62, a second field 64, a third field 66, and a fourth field 68. In addition, in a central region 70 the unit number or some other
20 identification of the combustion turbine unit in question is displayed. As indicated in the figure, the first field 62 provides a means whereby the operator may instruct the system to display the newest diagnosis screen. The second field 64 provides a means whereby the operator may instruct the system
25 to display a diagnostic summary screen (Figure 5). The third field 66 provides a means whereby the operator may instruct the system to display a description of the problem or problems detected and a recommendation as to the appropriate action for the operator to take. The fourth field 68 allows the operator
30 to instruct the system to display, or go back to, an original screen, which may be any pre-specified screen in a series of screen displays. Preferably, when the operator selects the third field 66, the system will not only display a description of the detected problem and the appropriate action to take in
35 response thereto, but will also display a description of what will happen if the recommended action is not taken.

Figure 5 depicts an exemplary diagnostic summary screen 80. As shown, the diagnostic summary screen will preferably include a first field 82 for displaying the identification of the unit number in question. In addition, 5 the diagnostic summary screen preferably will include another field 84 for displaying a confidence factor for the respective diagnoses, which are displayed in order of importance and/or color coded in a third field 86.

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WE CLAIM:

1. A computer-implemented process for providing information to an operator of a system comprising one or more machines and a monitoring system, said monitoring system including means for measuring a plurality of parameters and
5 presenting a plurality of screen displays each representing one or more of said parameters, the process comprising the steps of:
 - (a) maintaining for each machine a list of one or more diagnoses based upon measured
10 parameters corresponding to that machine;
 - (b) presenting an icon to the operator, said icon indicating a possible malfunction and comprising plural fields, each field allowing the operator to select an action; and
15
 - (c) automatically determining the most relevant screen display corresponding to at least one of said diagnoses and displaying said most relevant screen display.
2. A process as recited in claim 1, wherein a
20 first field of said icon, when selected, causes the system to display a diagnosis of a malfunction of said machine.
3. A process as recited in claim 2, further comprising displaying a list of diagnoses and a confidence level for each diagnosis in said list.

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4. A process as recited in claim 1, wherein at least one of the machines is a combustion turbine.

5. A process as recited in claim 3, wherein at least one of the machines is a combustion turbine.

5 6. A process as recited in claim 1, wherein the process comprising steps a through c is performed remotely from the system being monitored.

7. A process as recited in claim 5, wherein the process comprising steps a through c is performed remotely
10 from the system being monitored.

8. A computer-implemented process for providing information to an operator of a system comprising one or more machines, comprising the steps of:

15 (a) monitoring said machine to obtain measurements of a plurality of parameters;

(b) presenting a plurality of screen displays each representing one or more of said parameters;

20 (c) maintaining for each machine a list of one or more diagnoses based upon measured parameters corresponding to that machine; and

(d) automatically determining the most relevant screen display corresponding to at least one of the diagnoses and displaying said most relevant screen display.

25 9. A process as recited in claim 8, further comprising the step of displaying an icon, said icon signalling a malfunction and comprising plural fields, each field allowing the operator to select an action.

30 10. A process as recited in claim 9, wherein a first field of said icon, when selected, causes the system to display a diagnosis of a malfunction of said machine.

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11. A process as recited in claim 10, further comprising displaying a list of diagnoses and a confidence level for each diagnosis in said list.

12. A process as recited in claim 11, wherein at least one of the machines is a combustion turbine.

13. A process as recited in claim 12, wherein the process is performed remotely from the machine being monitored.

14. A system for providing information to an operator of one or more machines, comprising:

(a) means for monitoring said machine to obtain measurements of a plurality of parameters;

(b) means for presenting a plurality of screen displays each representing one or more of said parameters;

(c) means for maintaining for each machine a list of one or more diagnoses based upon measured parameters corresponding to that machine; and

(d) means for automatically determining the most relevant screen display corresponding to at least one of the diagnoses and displaying said most relevant screen display.

15. A system as recited in claim 14, further comprising means for displaying an icon, said icon signalling a malfunction and comprising plural fields, each field allowing the operator to select an action.

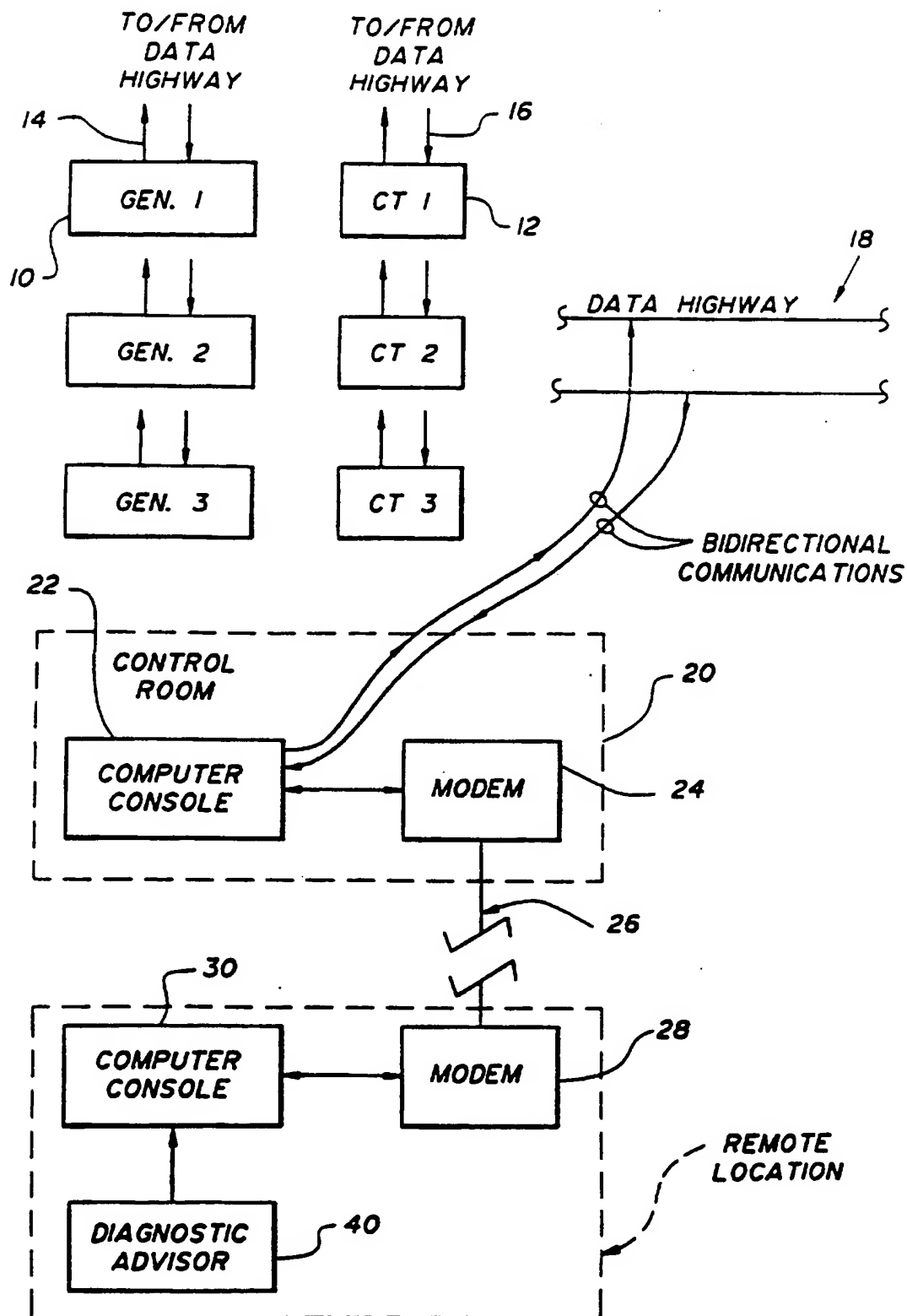
16. A system as recited in claim 15, wherein a first field of said icon, when selected, causes the system to display a diagnosis of a malfunction of said machine.

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17. A system as recited in claim 16, further comprising means for displaying a list of diagnoses and a confidence level for each diagnosis in said list.

18. A system as recited in claim 17, wherein at
5 least one of the machines is a combustion turbine.

19. A system as recited in claim 18, wherein the system remotely connected to the machine being monitored.

**FIG. 1**

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15:34:35

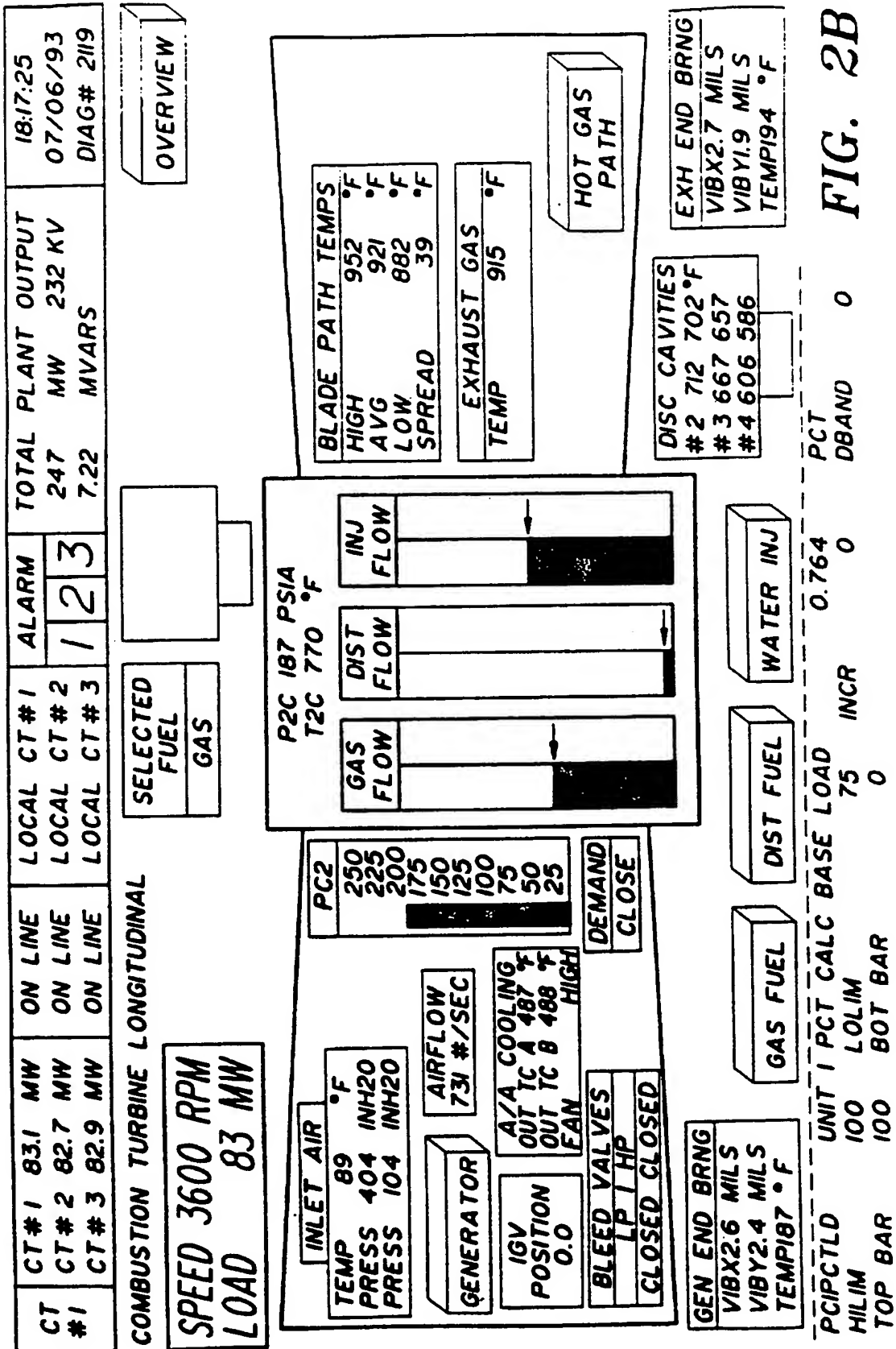
UNIT #1 -- SELECTION SCREEN

MASTER RUN	TEMP CONTROL	PWR FACTR CONTROL	WATER INJ CONTROL	MDS 1	BREAKER IW	BREAKER 2B
STOP	DISABLED	DISABLED	DISABLED	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
RUNNING	ENABLED	PUSH STOP	PUSH STOP	PUSH OPEN	PUSH OPEN	PUSH OPEN
PUSH START	PUSH START	PUSH START	PUSH START	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
1	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOT READY TO START

FIG. 2A

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T#1 100 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT#1	ALARM	TOTAL	PLANT OUTPUT	16:30:56
T#2 99.2 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT#2	1 2 3	302	MW 231 KV	07/06/93
T#3 103 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT#3		3.27	MVARS	DIAG# 2217

MODE ITO	STARTER MODE AUTO	START SELECTS	OVERVIEW	TRIPS
LD AKER USED	TURNING GEAR OFF	ALARM SCREEN		
> MIN	VAPOR EXTRACTOR NORMAL			
4IN PUMPS MAL	INSTRUMENT AIR PRES NORMAL			
OP MODE ITO	FLAME DETECTOR FAULT			
IBE TEMP MAL	NOT TRIPPED			
TION SENS ULT	DPU STATUS			
MODE ITO	DEAD RELAY ENERGIZED			
8G ETY UN	FUEL OIL PUMP AUTO			

FUEL XFR NOT IN PROGRESS	13/24 VDC PWR SUPPLY NORMAL	SPEED REFERENCE NOT SET	AUTO UNLD OR 86G NORMAL
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P7 TRIPS RESET	729
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FIG. 2C

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CT	CT #1	99.8 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM	TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT	16:29:54
#1	CT #2	99.2 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #2	123	301 MW 231 KV	07/06/93
	CT #3	103 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #3		3.53 MVAR	DIAG# 2116

FUEL OIL SUPPLY SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

DIST NOZZLE PRESS
181 PSIG

TURBINE
LONGITUDINAL

FUEL PUMP RTDS #17 #219
#316 #414
#510 #612
BEARINGS: FRONT 97 REAR100

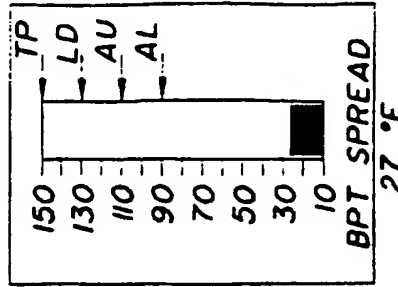
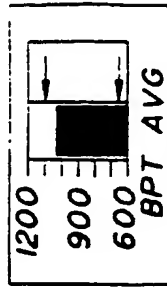
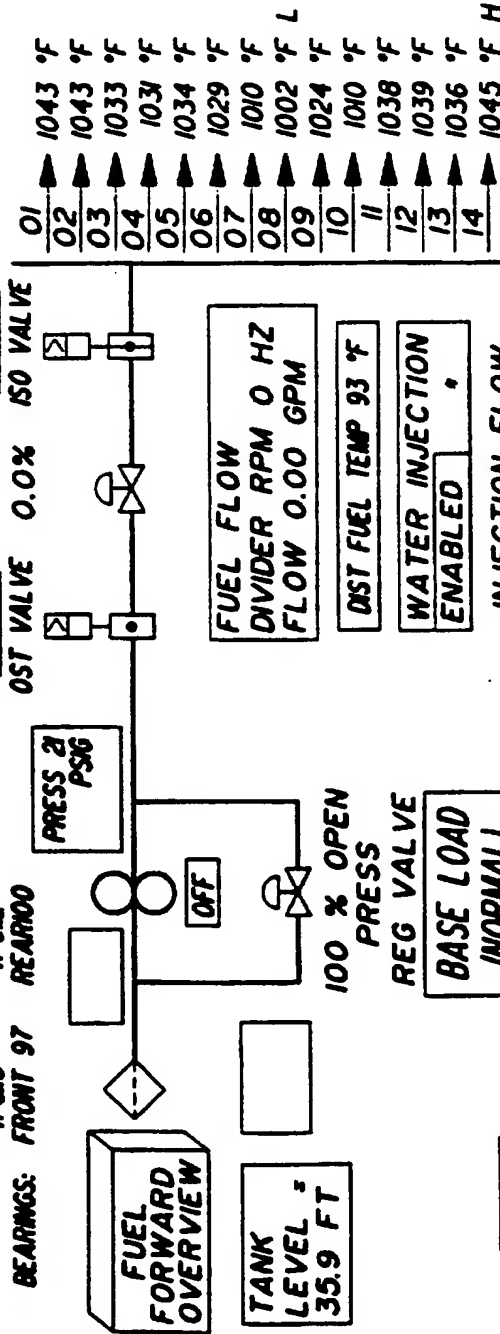


FIG. 2D

[P1] SELECT GAS FUEL
[P2] SELECT DIST FUEL

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GAS FUEL SYSTEM			TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT			15:52:54	
CT #1	99.7 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM	301 MW	07/06/93	DIAG# 2215
CT #2	99.0 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #2	123	4.85 MVARs		
CT #3	103 MW	ON LINE	LOCAL CT #3				

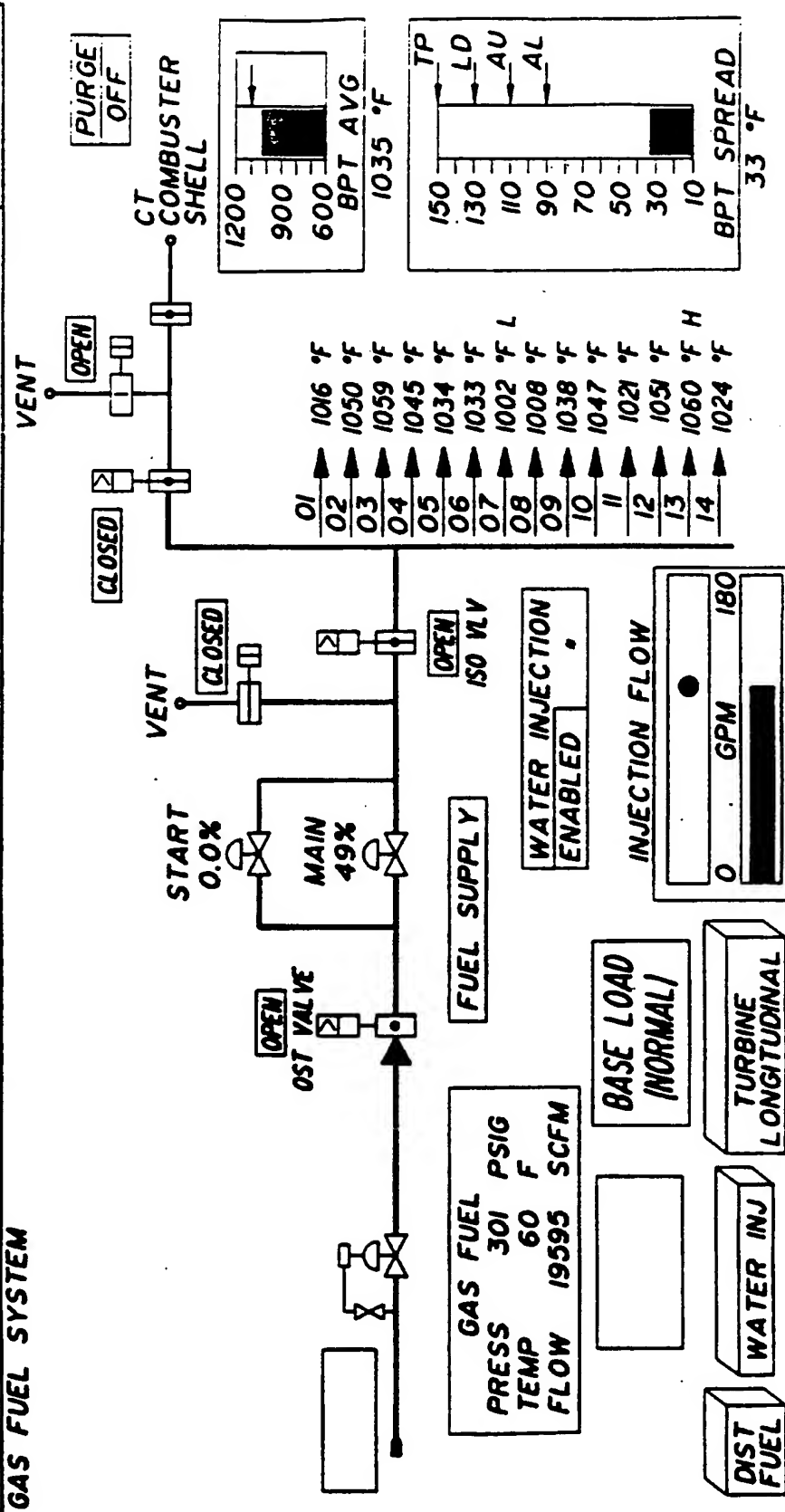


FIG. 2E

820

P1 SELECT GAS FUEL
P2 SELECT DIST FUEL

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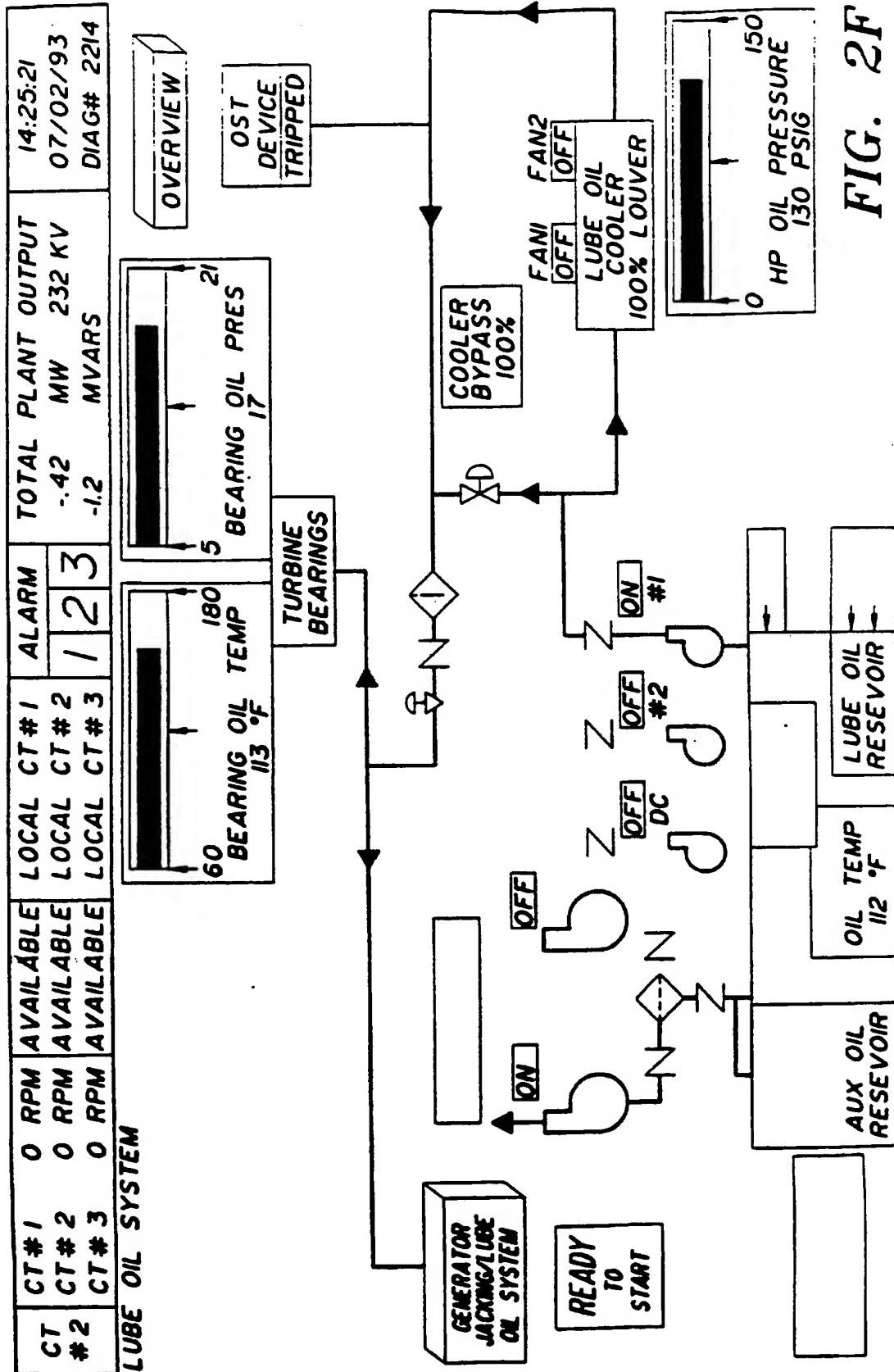


FIG. 2F

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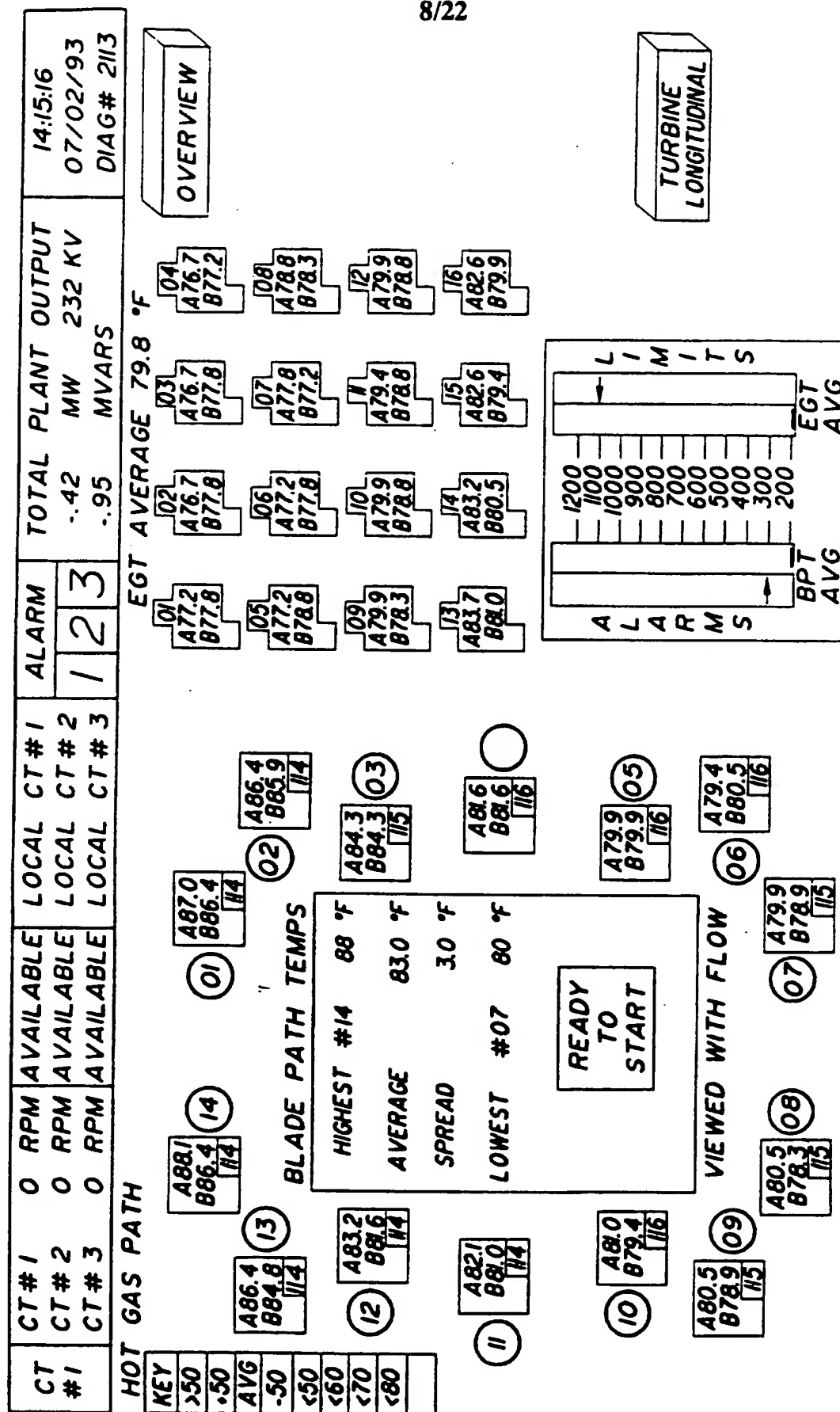


FIG. 2G

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CT #1	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM	TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT	20:42:26
CT #2	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #2	123	-69 MW 233 KV	07/06/93
CT #3	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #3		-1.2 MVARs	DIAG# 2109

OVERVIEW - START TO SYNCHRONIZATION

START CURVE
ISPEED VS TIME

ACCELERATION

PRE-START OPERATOR SELECTION

SYNCH- ROMZER ☐ AUTO ☒ WATER INJ ☒ ENABLED

SYNCH- ROMZER ☐ AUTO ☒

SPIN START CLEAR

MIN LOAD CLEAR

BASE LOAD SET

PEAK LOAD CLEAR

TEMP CTRL ☒

MASTER RUN STATUS RESET ☒

TRIP SET RESET

GAS SELECTED

LOAD GO

LOAD RATE NORM

READY TO START

PF CONTROL ENABLED ☒

BLEED VALVES OPEN

SPIN START GO

SYNC START GO

TURBINE LOAD CONTROL

ACTIVE CONTROL

PRESTRT CHECKS

GAS

BEARINGS--VBS AND TEMPS DEG

GEN EXC .15 .15 .19

GEN TURB .07 .13 .120

THRUST .-4 .-3 .14

TURB GEN .12 .17 .17

TURB EXH .08 .06 .121

BLADE PATH TEMPS.

SPREAD MONITOR DISENGAGED

AVE 314 °F

LOWEST 274 °F

HIGHEST 405 °F

SPREAD 39 °F

TURB SPEED RPM

SYNCH 100

CLSD 89

LOOP 80

START 64

DEV 40

OFF 20

START 0

TURNING GEAR

DEM ON

ACT ON

START DEVICE

DEM OFF

ACT OFF

[P1] SPIN HOLD

[P2] GO

[P1] SELECT GAS FUEL

[P2] SELECT DIST FUEL

[P1] LOAD HOLD

[P2] GO

[P3] TURB NORMAL STOP

[P4] GEN BRKR TRIP

[P3] TURB NORMAL LOAD RATE

[P4] SLOW LOAD RATE

[P5] FIELD BKR CLOSE

[P6] FIELD BKR TRIP

[P5] TURB TRIP PB #1

[P6] TURB TRIP PB #2

[P7] SYNC HOLD

[P8] NEXT SUBSCREEN

[P7] TRIPS RESET

[P8] NEXT SUBSCREEN

[P7] TRIP RESET

[P8] NEXT SUBSCREEN

[P4] CONSOLE ENABLED

[P8] NEXT SUBSCREEN

FIG. 2H

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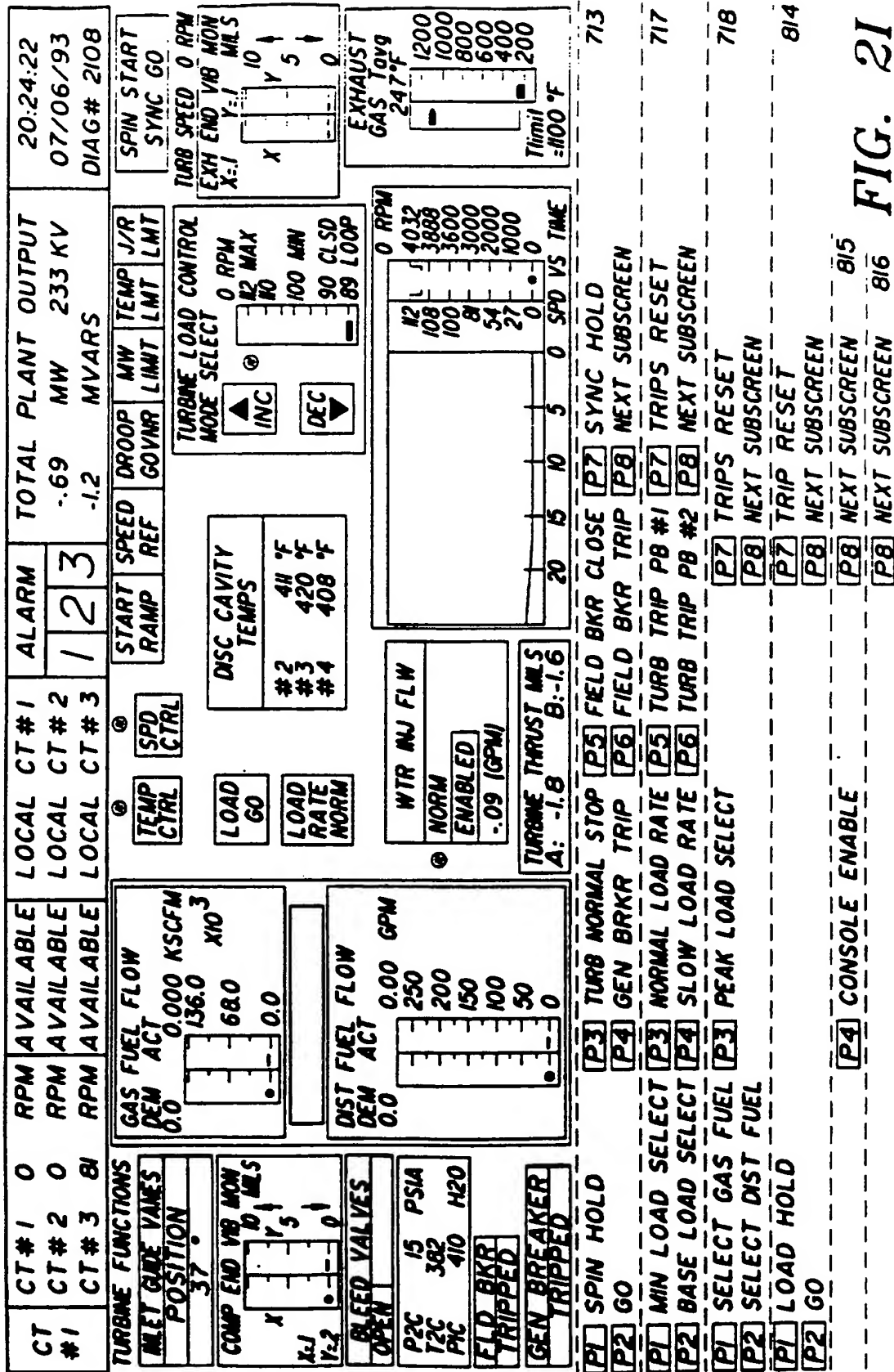


FIG. 21

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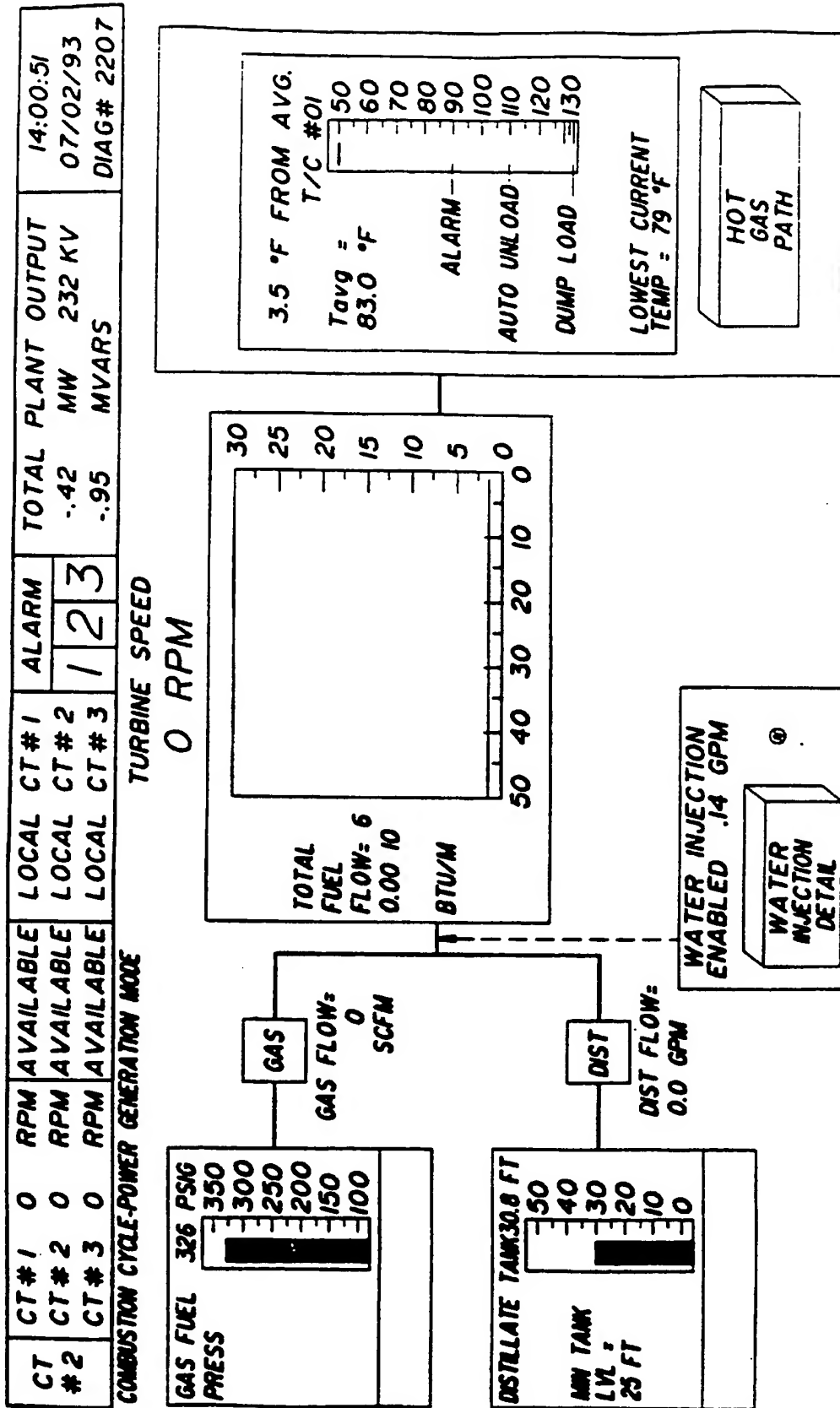


FIG. 2J

725 TRIPS RESET

P1 SELECT GAS FUEL

P2 SELECT DIST FUEL

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Figure 2K is a detailed schematic of a turbine control panel. The panel is divided into several functional sections:

- Top Section:** Contains a digital display for "20:22:30" and "07/06/93". Below this are "TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT" and "MW 233 KV". A "DIAG# 2206" is also present.
- Left Section:** Features a "CT#1 0 RPM AVAILABLE" and "CT#2 0 RPM AVAILABLE" display. Below these are "CT#3 112 RPM AVAILABLE" and "CT#4 0 RPM AVAILABLE". A "STAT CNTR SPREAD= 4.4 °F" and "STAT END SPREAD= .83 °F" display is also present.
- Center Section:** Includes a "TURBINE LOAD CONTROL" display with "MODE SELECT" and "TURB SPEED 0 RPM". Below this is a "WATER INJ FLOW" display with "WATER INJ FLOW (°) 0.14 GPM". A "DISC CAVITY TEMPS" display shows "#2 404 397", "#3 423 424", and "#4 412 413". A "MAX TURBINE VIBRATION = 1 MILS" display is also present.
- Right Section:** Contains a "Turbine Load Control" display with "MODE SELECT" and "TURB SPEED 0 RPM". Below this is a "WATER INJ FLOW" display with "WATER INJ FLOW (°) 0.14 GPM". A "DISC CAVITY TEMPS" display shows "#2 404 397", "#3 423 424", and "#4 412 413". A "MAX TURBINE VIBRATION = 1 MILS" display is also present.
- Bottom Section:** Includes a "TURBINE LOAD CONTROL" display with "MODE SELECT" and "TURB SPEED 0 RPM". Below this is a "WATER INJ FLOW" display with "WATER INJ FLOW (°) 0.14 GPM". A "DISC CAVITY TEMPS" display shows "#2 404 397", "#3 423 424", and "#4 412 413". A "MAX TURBINE VIBRATION = 1 MILS" display is also present.

FIG. 2K

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CT #1	CT #1	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM	TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT			14:00:09
CT #2	CT #2	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #2	1	-0.69	MW	232 KV	07/02/93
CT #3	CT #3	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #3	3	-1.2	MVAR		DIAG# 2100

GENERATOR JACKING/LUBE OIL SYSTEM

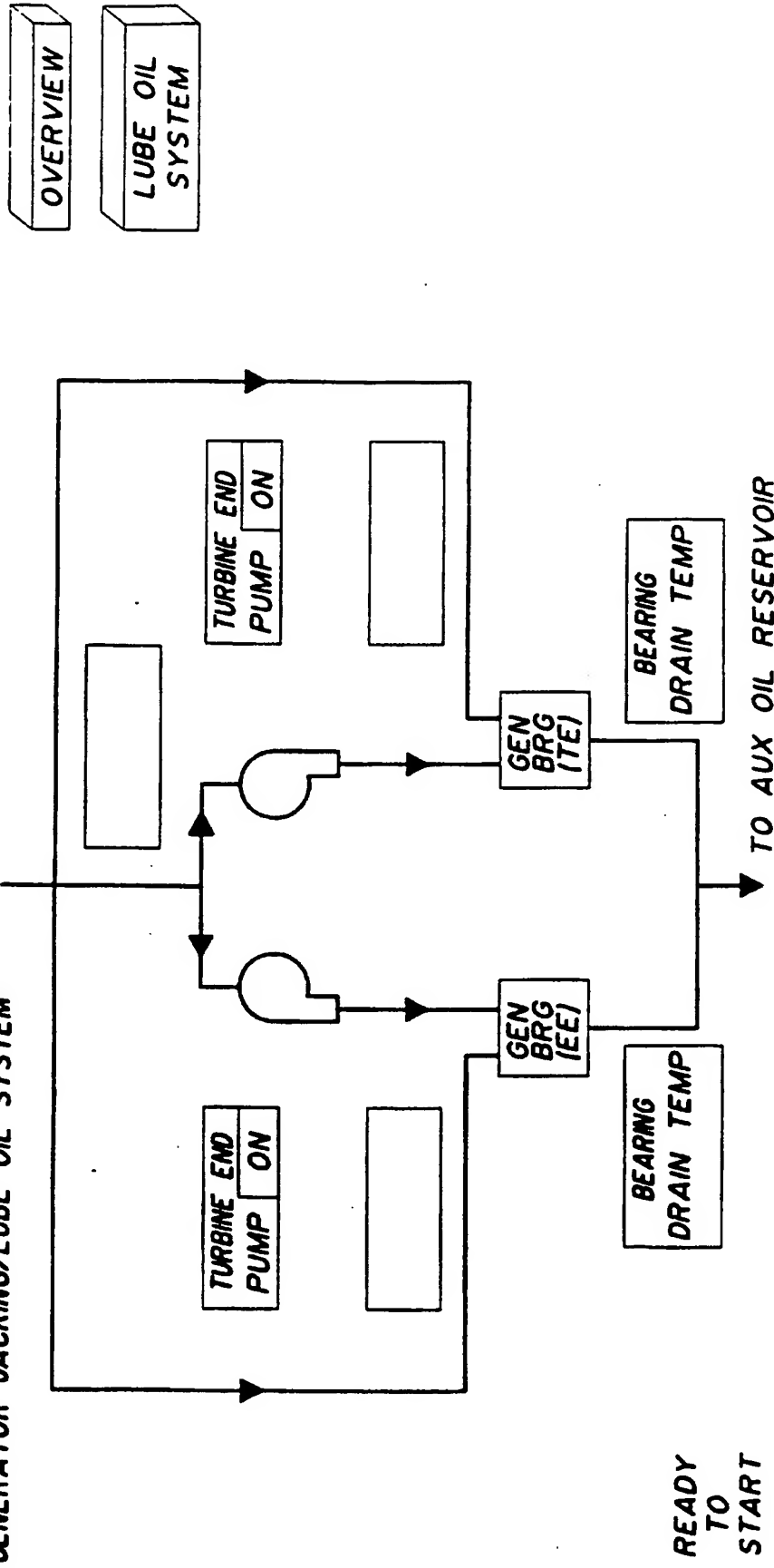


FIG. 2L

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FIG. 2M

BOP	CT#1	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT#1	ALARM			TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT			13:48:10 07/06/93 DIAG #2022
	CT#2	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT#2	1	2	3	-.42	MW	232 KV	
	CT#3	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT#3				-.95	MVAR		

BOP PROTECTIVE RELAY ALARMS

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CT #1	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM	TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT	13:16:44
P	CT #2	0	RPM	LOCAL CT #2	1	-69 MW 233 KV	07/02/93
	CT #3	0	RPM	LOCAL CT #3	3	-1.2 MVARs	DIAG# 2003

X POWER OVERVIEW

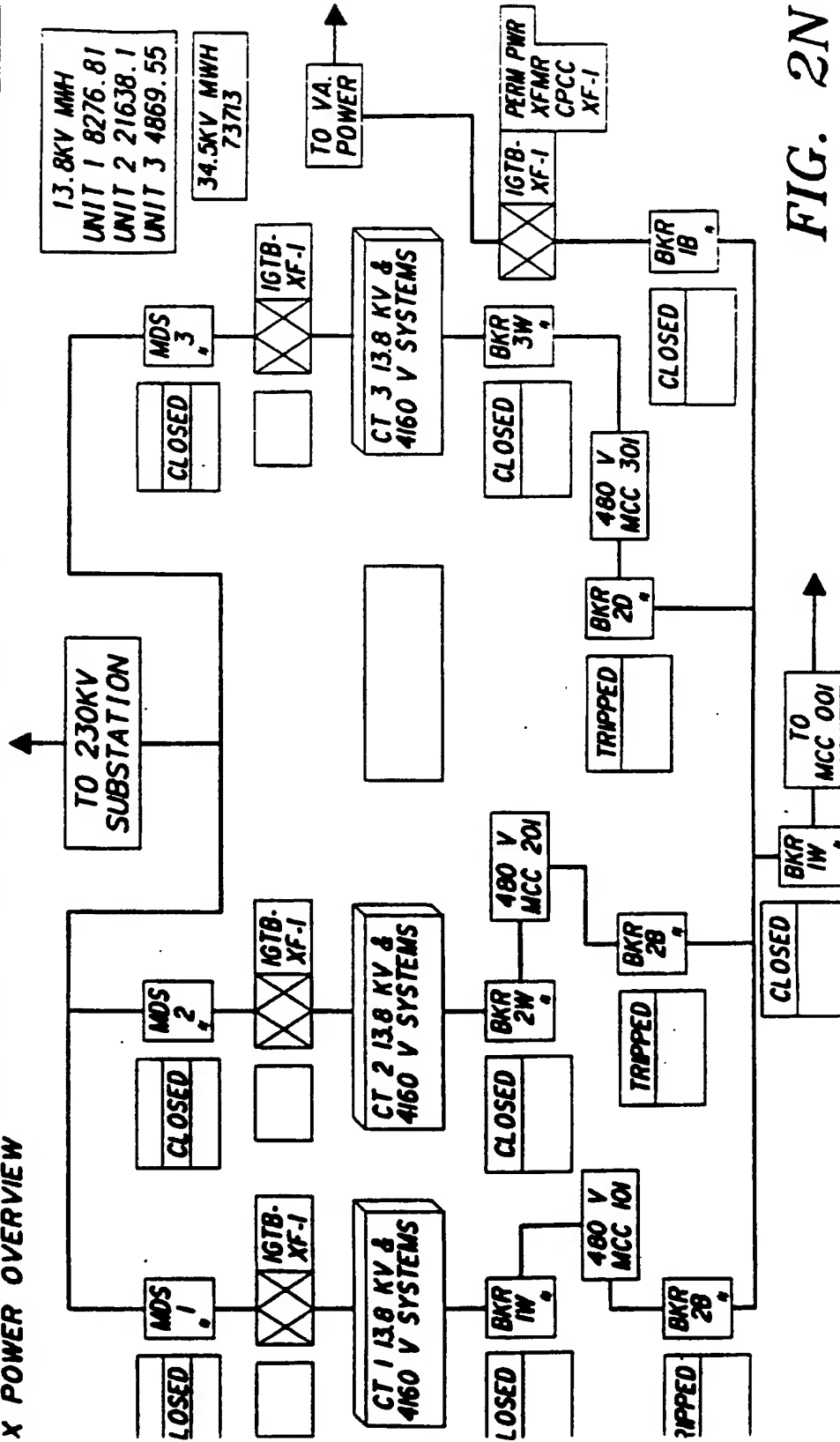


FIG. 2N

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CT # 1		0	RPM	AVAILABLE		LOCAL CT # 1		ALARM		TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT		13:18:16	
BOP	CT # 2	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT # 2	LOCAL CT # 3	1	2	3	-.42 MW	233 KV	07/02/93
	CT # 3	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT # 3					-.69 MVARs		DIAG # 2004

TRANSFORMER ALARMS

IGTB-XF-1 ALARMS

2GTB-XF-2 ALARMS

3GTB-XF-3 ALARMS

IAPA-XF-1B ALARMS

2APA-XF-2B ALARMS

3APA-XF-3B ALARMS

IAPA-XF-1A ALARMS

2APA-XF-2A ALARMS

3APA-XF-3A ALARMS

FIG. 20

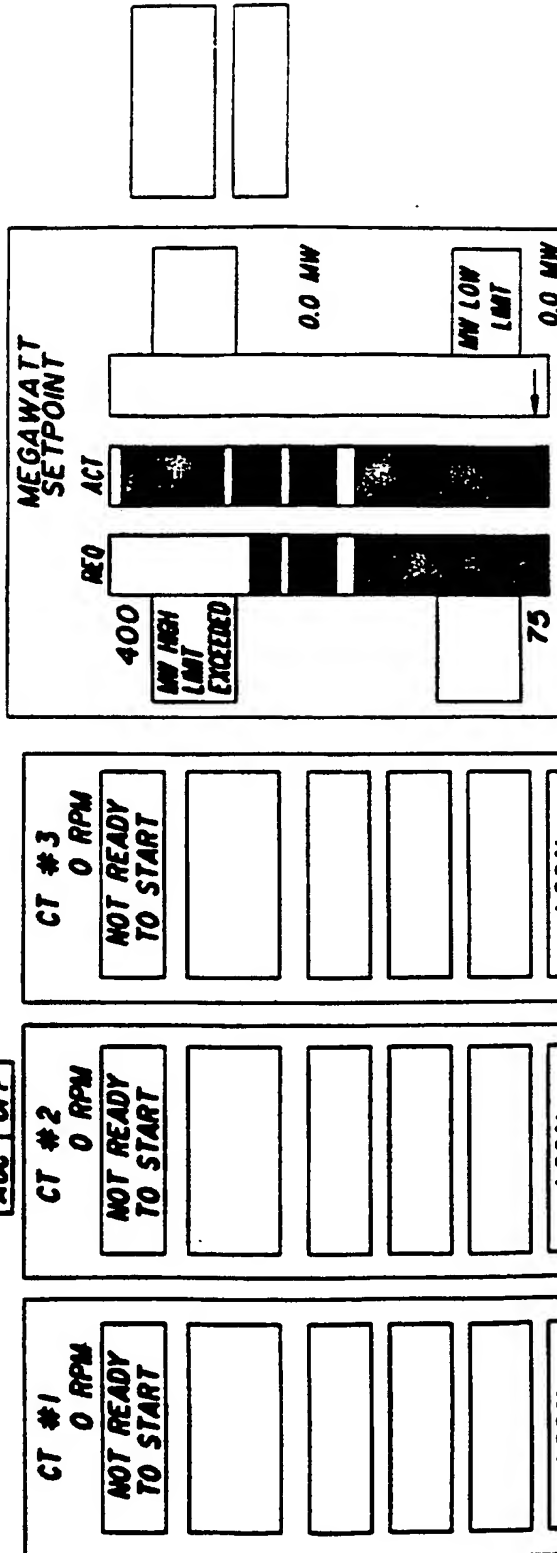
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BOP	CT #1	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL	CT #1	ALARM	TOTAL	PLANT	OUTPUT	13:16:44
	CT #2	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL	CT #2	1	-.69	MW	233 KV	07/02/93
	CT #3	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL	CT #3	23	-1.2	MVAR		DIAG# 2003

REMOTE OPERATION OVERVIEW

AMBIENT TEMP 82.58 °F

AGC OFF



MW MAX RAISE= 0.0 MW/MIN
EXCEEDED

MW MAX LOWER= 0.0 MW/MIN

CT #3
READY TO
START

CT #2
READY TO
START

CT #1
READY TO
START

☐ P1 PLANT AGC ON ☐ P3 CT #1 REMOTE ☐ P5 CT #2 REMOTE ☐ P7 CT #3 REMOTE 7
☐ P2 PLANT AGC OFF ☐ P4 CT #1 LOCAL ☐ P6 CT #2 LOCAL ☐ P8 CT #3 LOCAL 6

FIG. 2P

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	CT # 1	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT # 1	ALARM			TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT	13:06:52
BOP	CT # 2	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT # 2		1	2	3	07/02/93
	CT # 3	0	RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT # 3					DIAG # 2002

13.8KV SYSTEM OVERVIEW

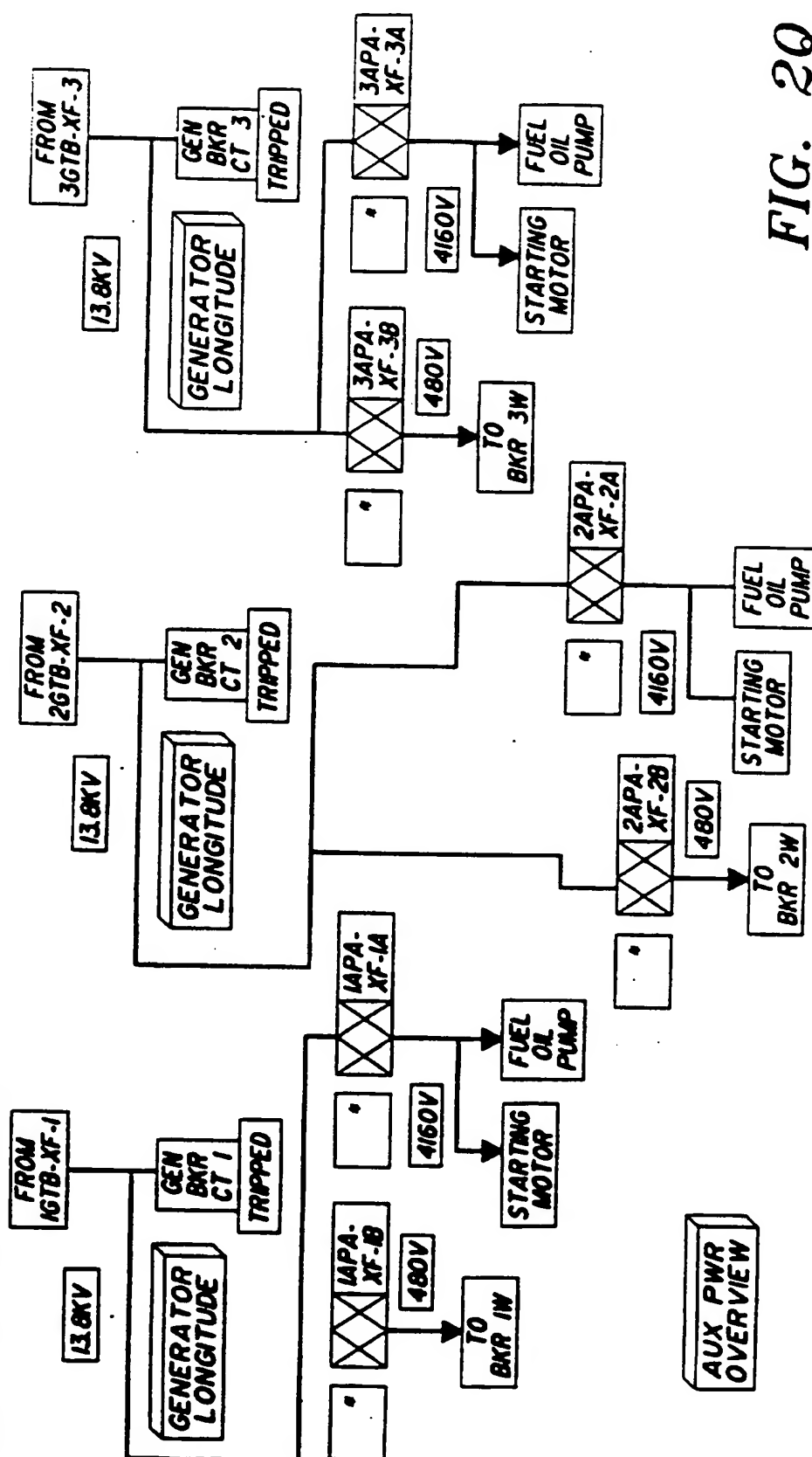


FIG. 2Q.

**AUX PWR
OVERVIEW**

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CT #1	CT #1	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #1	ALARM		TOTAL PLANT OUTPUT			13:04:51	
CT #2	CT #2	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #2	1	2	-16	MW	233 KV	07/02/93	
CT #3	CT #3	0 RPM	AVAILABLE	LOCAL CT #3	3		-95	MVAR		DIAG# 2001	

FUEL FORWARDING OVERVIEW

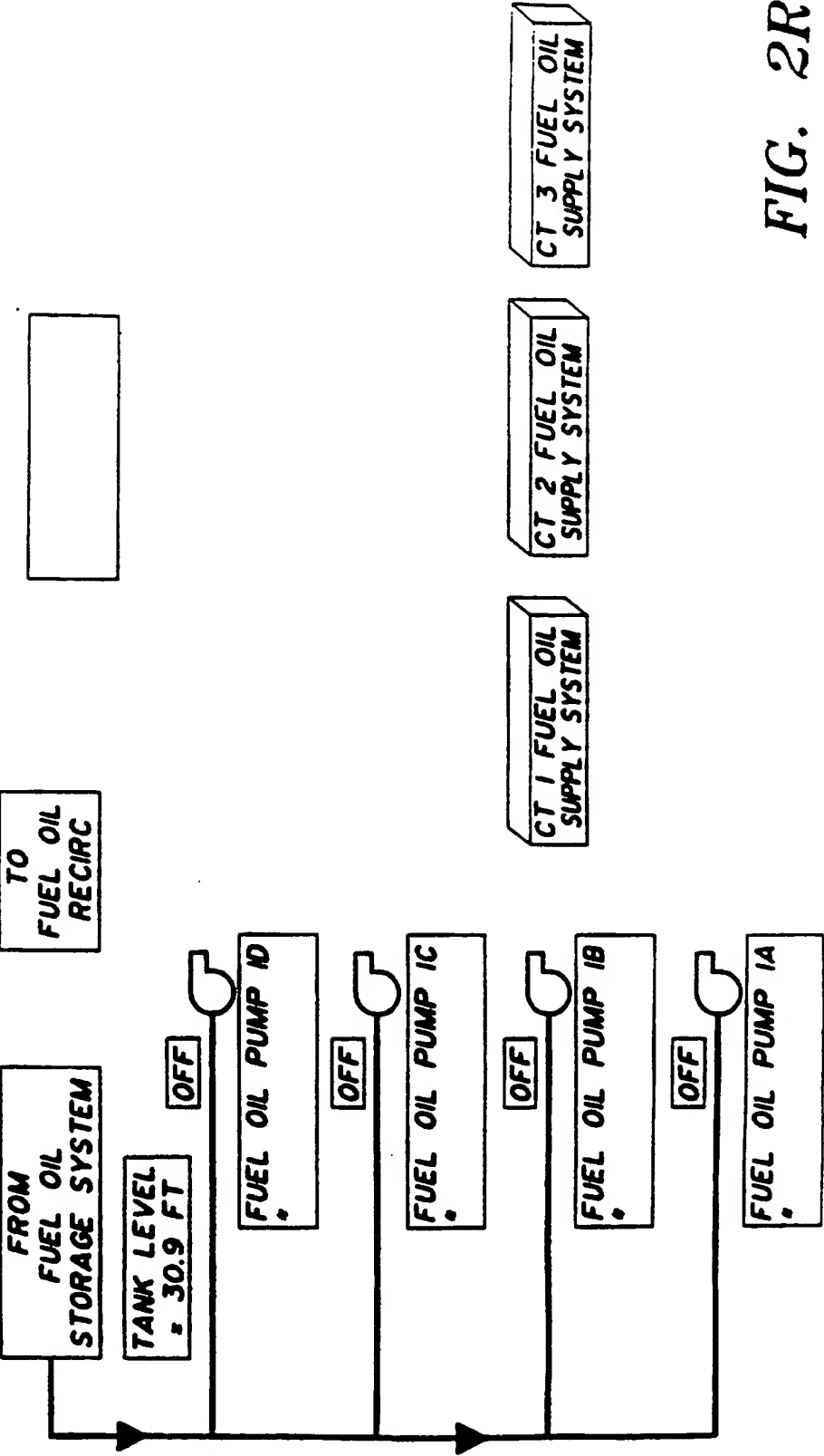


FIG. 2R

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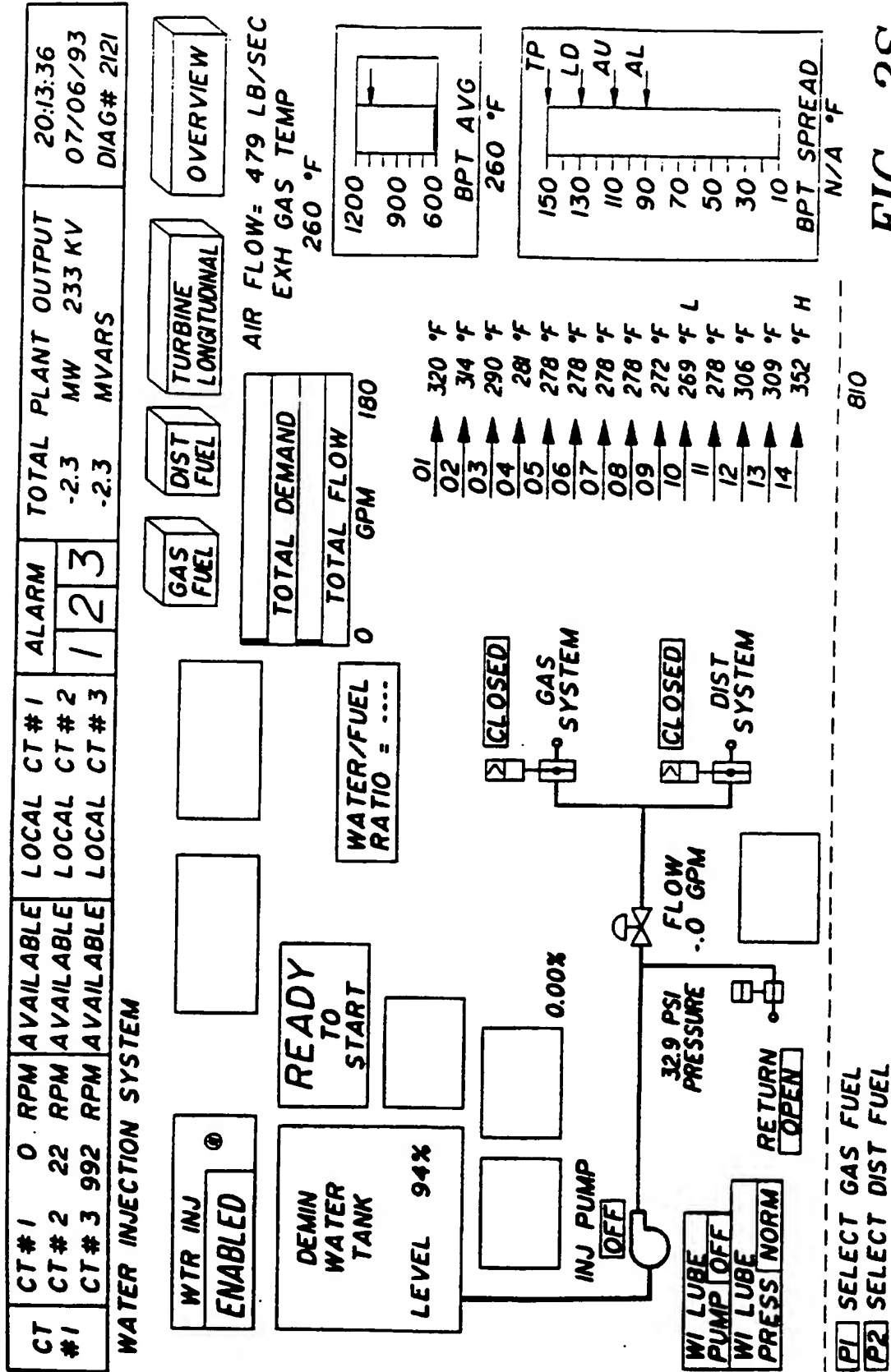
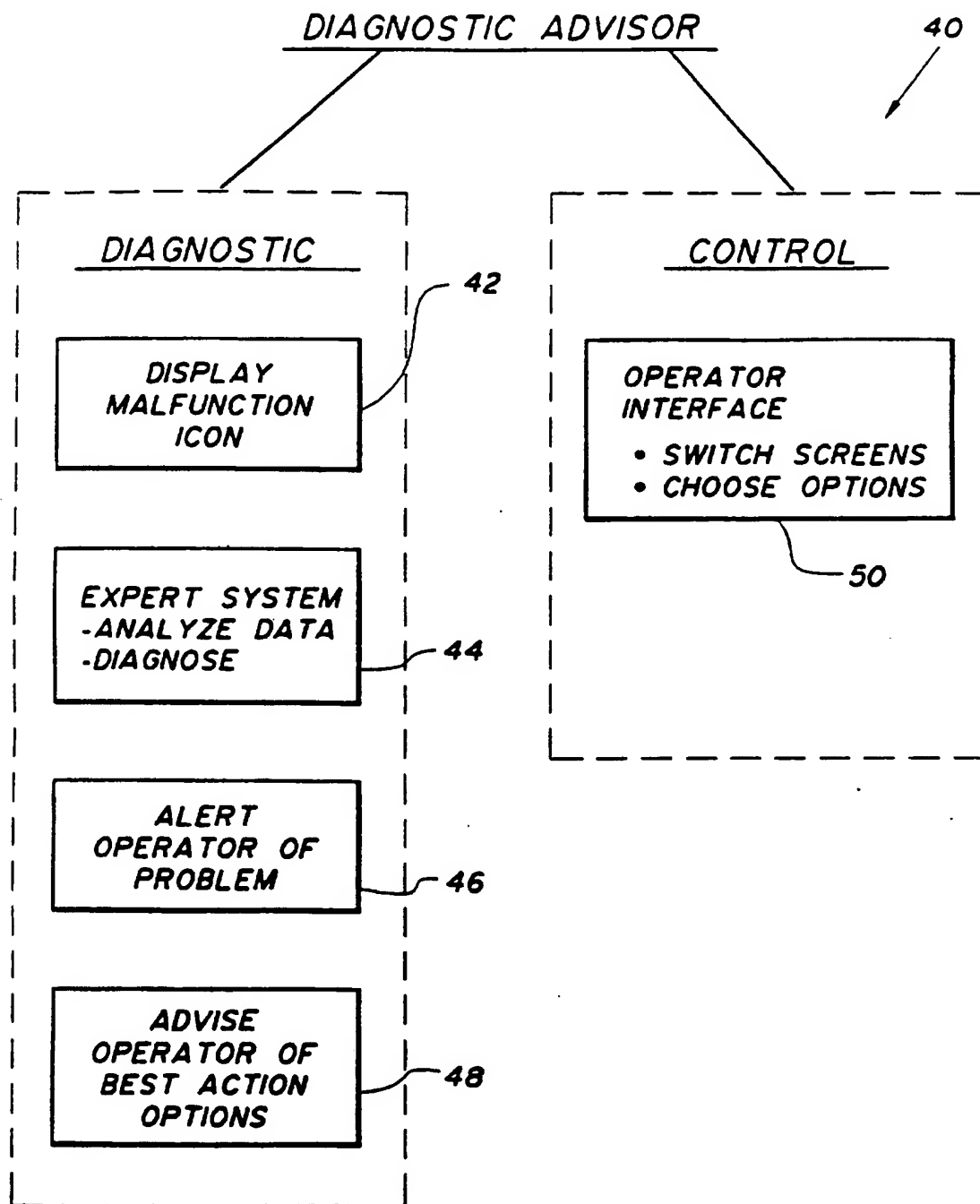


FIG. 2S

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**FIG. 3**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Classification No.

PCT/US 95/10998

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G05B19/418

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G05B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 528 396 (IBM) 24 February 1993	1-3, 8-11, 14-17
A	see page 3, line 34 - page 5, line 43; figures 1,4,5	4-7,12, 13,18,19
A	<p>---</p> <p>TECHNISCHE RUNDSCHAU, vol. 80, no. 11, 11 March 1988 pages 58-63, 65, XP 000022343 KIRATLI G. 'EXPERTENSYSTEME FÜR DIE FERTIGUNGSTECHNIK' see page 61, middle column, last paragraph - page 63, right column, paragraph 1; figures 2,3</p> <p>---</p>	1-19

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 January 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

02.02.96

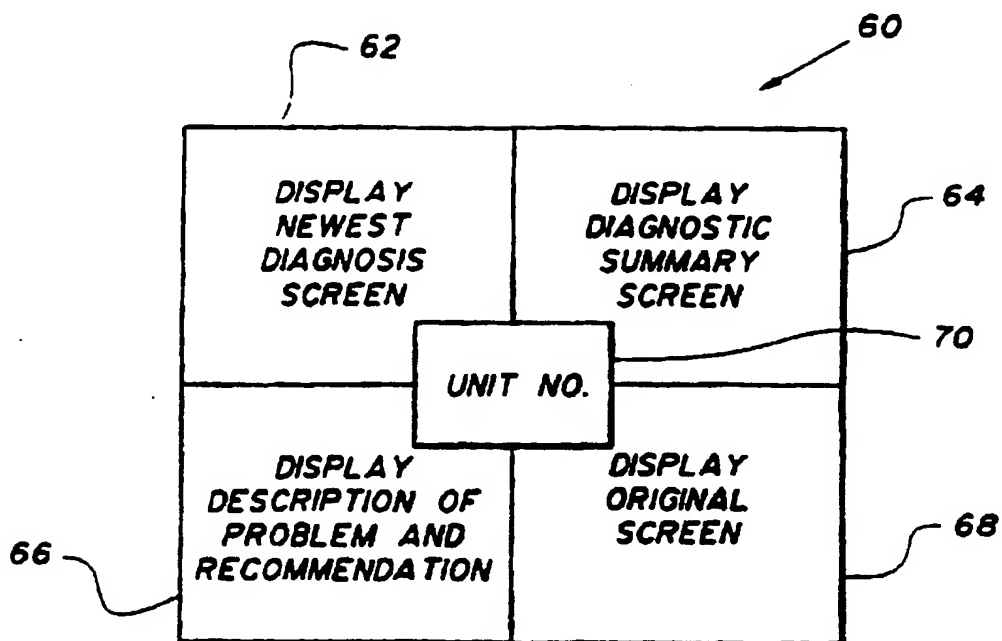
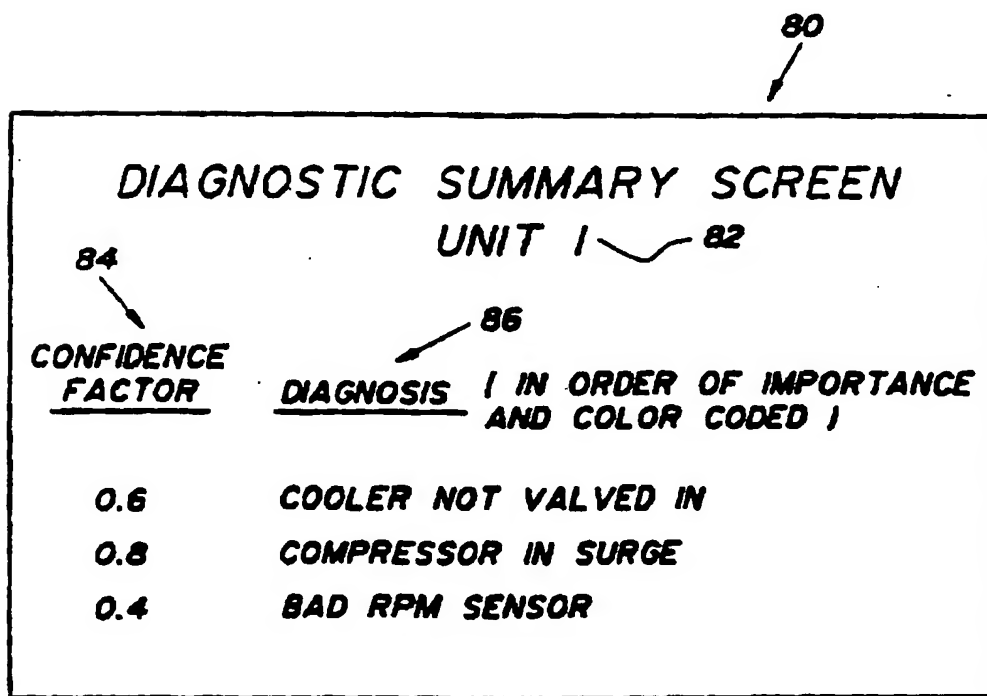
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**FIG. 4****FIG. 5**

on on patent family members

PC1/US 98/10998

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 95/10998

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	ADVANCES IN INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL, vol. 48, no. PART 03, 1 January 1993 pages 1557-1564, XP 000428426 NAOKI URA ET AL 'REMOTE MAINTENANCE FUNCTION FOR DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM' see the whole document ---	1,6
A	ZWF ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WIRTSCHAFTLICHE FERTIGUNG UND AUTOMATISIERUNG, vol. 87, no. 12, 1 December 1992 pages 659-663, XP 000327911 ADAM W. ET AL 'MODELLBASIERTES MULTIMEDIA-FERNDIAGNOSESYSTEM' see the whole document -----	1,6

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